

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 15, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 45, 2 p.m. 48  
Humidity 79, 77

January 15, 1915

Temperature 6 a.m. 64 p.m. 66  
Humidity 44 41

2818 日二初月二十年寅甲

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

大正四年正月十五日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### SEVERE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

### BRITISH TROOPS GAIN A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

### A Partial German Success Reported.

### FLOODING OF THE AISNE HAMPER THE ALLIES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

### Interesting German Report.

Jan. 14, 6.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Berlin communique says:—  
The Germans stormed the heights of Vregay, north-east of Soissons, in pouring rain.  
They stormed trench after trench till darkness and took fourteen French officers and 1,130 men, four guns and four machine guns.  
"This glorious deed was performed under the eyes of the Kaiser."  
The Germans admit that the French penetrated their line to the east of Perthes.

### Russian Confidence.

Jan. 15, 9.45 p.m.  
An official communique issued at Petrograd says:—  
Our progress on the right bank of the Vistula has developed, everything being in our favour.  
We have driven the enemy's cavalry before us.  
On the remainder of the fronts there have been rifle fire and artillery duels, and local German attacks have been repulsed most easily.  
The Austrians attempted to bombard us with heavy artillery, but were soon silenced.

### British Gain Strategic Point.

Jan. 15, 11.20 a.m.  
A message from Reuter's correspondent at St. Omer states that the British, in a brilliant engagement, captured a German position near La Bassée, killing and capturing many Germans.  
The British losses were slight.  
The occupation of this strategic point means a gain for the Allies of over one kilometre.

### Aviator Raids Antwerp.

Jan. 14, 6.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a British aviator threw bombs upon the German positions in Antwerp, but was unable to detect the damage.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Partial German Success.

Jan. 15, 2.20 a.m.  
A Paris communique states:—  
Last night we succeeded by a coup de main in wreaking the recently constructed German trenches, north-west of Foumaucourt and north of Roye.  
The enemy's attacks north of Soissons were checked.  
The prime cause of our giving way was the destruction of bridges by a flood on the Aisne. We rendered useless some of our guns which we were obliged to abandon.  
Owing to the collapse of a bridge, the Germans captured a number of prisoners, notably wounded, whom it was impossible to remove in the retreat.  
We, however, captured a considerable number of unwounded prisoners.  
Summing up the results, the Germans scored a partial success, which, however, cannot influence the operations as a whole.

### Floods Hamper Allies' Movements.

Jan. 14, 6 p.m.  
A Paris communique states:—  
The mist that hangs over Belgium is hampering the work of the artillery; nevertheless there was violent cannonading at Nieuport and Ypres.  
The Belgians to the south-east of Stuyvekenskerke blew up a farm, which was used by the enemy as an ammunition depot.  
Our artillery at Lens dispersed the enemy's working parties at Angres, and effectively bombarded their shelters and trenches near N. de Dame de Loreste.  
There has been heavy fighting all day to the north of Soissons. The action has been localised around two eminences north-east and north-west of Crouy, of which we only held the first slopes. Our counter-attack on the left has slightly progressed, and we maintained our positions in the centre around Crouy, despite repeated efforts by the enemy. But to the eastward, before Vregny, we had to give way, a persistent rise in the river Aisne carrying away large bridges as well as foot bridges, and rendering our communications precarious.  
We then established ourselves on the south of the river, in the part from Crouy to Missy, with bridgeheads on the north bank.

### Important Fighting Round Perthes.

Jan. 14, 6 p.m.  
There was merely a cannonade on the north of the Aisne, while Perthes continued the theatre of local actions for possession of the second and third lines of the enemy's trenches.  
We blew up sap-heads to the north of Beausejour, in order to impede the work of the enemy, and the latter, thinking they were attacked, manned the trenches; whereupon we violently fusilled them with artillery and infantry fire.  
There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

### Turkish Vessels Destroyed.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)  
Jan. 14.  
Naval activity in the Black Sea has resulted in damage to the Turkish cruisers Medjidieh and Hamidieh, and the destruction of fifty-one Turkish vessels at Samsun and Riza.  
The ex-German cruiser Breslau has bombarded a Turkish position near Liman by accident, and the Russians have therefore been enabled to occupy the position thus evacuated by the Turks.

### Russian Generals Honoured.

Jan. 14.  
H.M. the King has appointed the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas to be G.C.B. and the four leading Russian generals to be G.O.M.G.

### The Bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

Jan. 14.  
The French Ambassador has communicated a Memorandum on the wanton bombardment by the Germans of Rheims Cathedral. The German allegations that the French had used the Cathedral for military purposes are categorically denied. On the contrary the French had hoisted the Red Cross flag and established a hospital there.  
It is further maintained that the Germans, when in possession of the town, used the towers of the Cathedral for purposes of observation and, upon their evacuation, subjected the Cathedral to a malicious and deliberate bombardment.  
General von Dufour in *Der Tag*, admits the truth of the French allegations and promises similar treatment to any historical buildings of the kind which may hamper German military designs.

### Pope and Earthquake Casualties.

Jan. 15, 5.55 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Rome states that His Holiness the Pope has paid a visit to the hospital of Santa Marta, where some of those who were wounded in the earthquake are lying.  
This is the first time a Pope has left the Vatican since the year 1870.

Jan. 15, 12.25 p.m.  
The hospital of Santa Marta is adjacent to St. Peter's and the Pope has been able to reach it by interior passages.  
His Holiness left the Vatican technically only; he has not quitted the precincts.

## NATIONAL HORSE SHORTAGE.

### Suggested Remedies.

In a recent issue *Country Life* has a further selection of letters from writers of authority on the subject of "Our National Horse Shortage and its Remedy." Appended are some extracts from this correspondence:  
Mr. Henry Chaplin:—"It is now generally admitted, by men of practical experience and knowledge of horses and horse breeding in this country, that for a very lengthened period horses of the best and highest class have become increasingly difficult to find. And the reason of this is perfectly simple. Year after year for some time previous to 1875 and ever since that date, this country has been swept by the agents of almost every foreign Government for the best stallions for country purposes and the best and highest class of mares, at prices with which it has been practically impossible for private enterprise in this country to compete.  
"We shall never restore our breed of horses to what they used to be until we take the necessary steps, whatever they may be, to keep the class of stallions I refer to and the best of our brood mares at home, instead of letting them go abroad year after year as they do at present, or did till the war broke out. As regards stallions, nothing would be simpler. The number of first-class thoroughbred stallions annually produced which are specially suited for country purposes are comparatively few. They should all be secured and kept in this country by the Government or by their aid.  
"A Popular Industry.  
"Breeding should be encouraged by numerous and liberal prizes for foals, which would give a quick return to breeders, and once the pick of the stallions and the mares were retained in the United Kingdom, a marked and striking change would be very quickly seen in the character of the animals produced, and the breeding of high-class half-bred horses for the service of the Army and for general use would again become a popular and profitable industry in the United Kingdom.  
"Lord Kinnaird:—"I wonder whether we could import some young horses from Canada or the Argentine. May I suggest that possibly people might be given more information as to some of the ways in which young horses could be obtained from abroad?"  
Major W. Longstaff:—"The breeding of light horses must become a national question, and every man must breed a light horse in proportion to the acreage he farms."  
Captain G. Phipps Hornby:—"The following are my remedies: (1) Make farming prosperous. Bring back and maintain on the land the old-fashioned farmer, who was both a farmer and a sportsman. (2) Encourage hunting and sport as much as possible. (3) Government should send stallions to travel the country absolutely free. (4) Breeders should be paid a subsidy of 25 or 210 per annum for every head of young stock (equine) that they ran on their farm. (5) They should own the produce absolutely, and be allowed to sell to the highest bidder without any restriction. (6) Any mares the Government may like to supply to the breeders should be absolutely free."  
The Marquis of Graham:—"I am of opinion that it would be a good thing to encourage some of the small local shows and not to confine the support to the large county shows, where so many of the exhibitors are well-to-do gentlemen. It is more the small farmer that requires help, and he has not the means to send horses long distances to county shows and incur the other heavy expenses."

## BOXING PRODIGY.

### Jimmy Wilde's Latest Success.

In winning, at the National Sporting Club, the eliminating contest for the fly-weight championship, Jimmy Wilde has qualified to meet Tansey Lee, the ex-amateur sportsman, who gained his laurels through the default of Percy Jones, who failed to draw the necessary weight.  
Jimmy Wilde, who hails from Tylorstown, is 22 years of age, and can still go to scale under 7 stone. He created a sensation on his first appearance at the N.S.C. in March of this year, when he knocked out the French champion Eugene Hussion in six rounds. This he followed up by beating another Frenchman—Gloria—in nine rounds at the same venue. He actually conceded a stone in weight to his opponent—Young Symonds, a redoubtable youth from the West. It is no exaggeration to say that no more clever boxer than Wilde has been seen in the ring of late years. Like many other of our leading boxers, Digger Stanley, for example, he learned most of his art in a travelling booth, taking on men of all sizes and weights, and there are few tricks of the ring that he does not know. He has never yet been beaten, though he has had innumerable contests since he started about five years ago. That he will beat Tansey Lee, no good judge doubts, and the honour of winning Lord Londsdale's belt at the first time of asking seems certain to be his.—*Globe*.

## EGYPT.

### Britain's Aims Explained.

London, Dec. 21.  
It is officially announced that Great Britain has informed Prince Hussein that he was chosen as the Prince of the Mahomet Ali family most worthy to occupy the new position as Sultan of Egypt.  
"Foreign relations," it is stated, "will henceforth be conducted through Britain by a High Commissioner. The revision of the capitulation clauses has been postponed until the end of the war, in order to present a clearer definition of Great Britain's position in Egypt, and to accelerate progress towards self-government. The Egyptian religious convictions will be scrupulously respected.  
"In declaring Egypt free from any duty or obedience to any usurper's political power in Constantinople, the British Government is animated by no hostility towards the Caliphate.  
"The past history of Egypt shows that the loyalty of the Egyptians and Mohammedans towards the Caliphate is independent of any political bonds between Egypt and Constantinople. The strengthening and progress of Mohammedan institutions in Egypt is a matter whereof the British Government takes the deepest interest, and in the carrying out of such reforms as may be considered necessary, Prince Hussein may count upon the Government's sympathetic support.  
"The Government will confidently rely upon the loyalty, good sense, and self-restraint of its Egyptian subjects to facilitate the tasks of the commander of the forces in maintaining order and preventing the rendering of aid to the enemy."

Reuter's Cairo correspondent states that the Union Jack has been hoisted at the British Agency, and a salute of 101 guns fired. In Alexandria, Port Said, and Cairo the announcement of the protectorate has been cordially received.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The Germans admit that the French have penetrated their lines eastward of Perthes.

The French Ambassador has communicated a memorandum on the wanton bombardment by Germans of Rheims Cathedral.

The Belgians south-east of Stuyvekenskerke have blown up a farm which was the enemy's ammunition depot.

An Amsterdam message says a British aviator threw bombs on the German positions at Antwerp, but was unable to detect what damage was done.

The Breslau bombarded a Turkish position by accident near Liman, and Russians occupied positions thus evacuated by the Turks.

Activity in the Black Sea has resulted in damage to the Turkish cruisers Medjidieh and Hamidieh, and the destruction of 51 Turkish vessels.

A Berlin communique says the Germans stormed the heights of Vregay, and took 14 French officers, 1,130 men, 4 guns and 4 machine-guns.

Before Vregny, the Allies have given way, the persistent rise of the Aisne carrying away large bridges and foot-bridges, rendering the communications precarious.

### NEWS.

Messrs. Polish alla and Kotwall's yarn report appears to-day. Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

An interesting character sketch of Earl Kitchener appears on the Extra to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

The contributions to the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong now total \$212,639.20.

Further donations to the Telegraph Fund on behalf of British soldiers wounded at Tsingtau are acknowledged to-day.

General news and an article on Mr. Edison's plans for overcoming a shortage of carbolic acid appear on page 3.

The Philippine Constabulary Band gave a splendid performance in the Public Gardens last evening.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 22.

Sanitary Board Election.

Saturday, January 23.

Garcia Fete, H.K. University.

Tuesday, February 2.

The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1913.

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1913.

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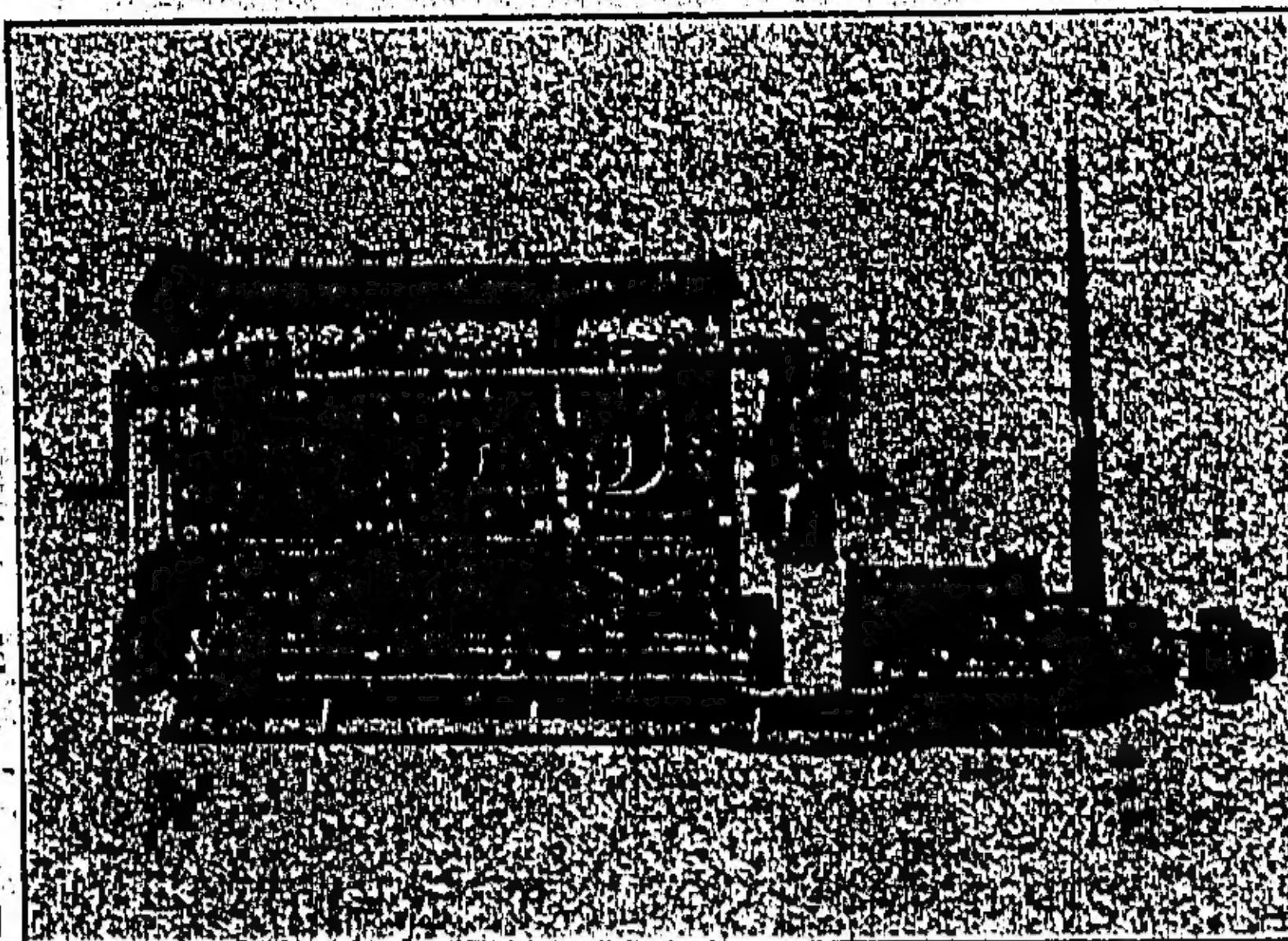
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South China Morning Post.

The Earthquake Disaster.  
The earthquake in Italy comes as a sharp reminder that man with all his power to precipitate catastrophic wars and to create widespread devastation and suffering, is able to put forward, but puny efforts compared with Nature in her more savage moods. She has but to shake herself, and man, with all his works and schemes and ambitions, is as nothing by contrast. Nothing is less unlikely, indeed, than that many people will find in this earthquake a Divine visitation on Europe for the warring of the nations, but sober-minded people are not attracted by this form of reasoning. They will find in it, however, another lesson of the insignificance of man and the comparative futility of his efforts. What he builds up patiently during many generations may be wiped out in a few minutes. To say this is far from saying that he should not build, but it is to say that he should not be vain-glorious about his works nor forgetful of his weakness while he reflects proudly on his strength.

Daily Press.

Japan and the War.

It is the British and French Fleets which are enabling Japanese merchant vessels to trade unmolested in European waters, and even in Indian waters, for although the Japanese Navy has rendered some assistance in keeping trading routes open, it has naturally not been able to go far afield. Nevertheless, in spite of this fact, we believe the Japanese view is a sound one. It would be absurd for Japan to allow herself to be swayed by sentimental considerations in the matter. Putting herself in her place, it must be acknowledged that Japan is but remotely concerned in the struggle in Europe and that whichever side wins she is not likely to receive any damage as a result. If it be taken that Japan looks to the defeat of Germany, then this attitude is a compliment to Great Britain, since it implies that Japan fully trusts in her power to end the war successfully. Japan has not been approached in the matter by the Allies, nor do we believe that she will be, but if the suggestion were ever to take practical form, presumably some feelers would be thrown out to discover Japan's attitude before making a definite proposal. The conclusion drawn, if the present feeling prevails, would knock this matter on the head at once.

China Mail.

Some Changes the War will Bring About.

That to gigantic a struggle as is the present war will inevitably bring about changes throughout the world; that what seemed firmly established but a short time ago will pass away for ever is more than likely to be the case. Among the many changes that are to take place, we learn that Paris—the home of Fashion—will be its old self no more. The newspapers in America state that the ladies of the fashionable world of New York are organising with a view to establishing America as "the arbiter of women's fashions." The French sceptre, we are told, is laid down, and even French dressmakers are at the front. Monsieur Paul Poirat, whose name has figured as the latest leader in modes, now spends his time between his artillery post at Belfort and his Paris shop, which now makes only army uniforms. These changes are prophetic of a long future, according to Mr. Francis Grierson, a well-known American writer described by Mr. Arnold Bennett as "the most original personality of our times." Whatever the outcome of the present war, it will touch the social bedrock of Europe. Mr. Grierson asserts: "It marks the end of an old and the beginning of a new era, as sharply defined as the passing from one room to another—and closing the door. In France the change will penetrate to the core of society and will turn things inside out; politics, society, literature, art, music, science, religion, socialism."

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## NOTICE

## Prepaid Advertisements

## NOTICES.

**Appointed to Peking.**  
Mr. Julian H. Arnold, American Consul-General at Hankow, has accepted the post of Commercial Attaché at the American Legation, and has left for Peking with his wife and family.

**The Philippines Band.**  
The Constabulary Band of the Philippines, which is now in Hongkong, is to arrive in Shanghai on the 22nd instant en route to the Panama Exhibition, and the American Consul-General (Mr. T. Simmons) is endeavoring to arrange for a public performance there by the band, which has a great reputation in the Philippines and the United States.

**Famous Boxer's Death.**  
The death has taken place of H. J. Chinnery, who in his day was the best amateur boxer in England. He was heavy-weight champion for two or three years, when the cup presented by the late Marquis of Queensberry used to be competed for at Little Bridge, and had finished his career long before the formation of the Amateur Boxing Association in 1880.

**English Art Gift to Paris.**  
The French papers note with pleasure the return made for Rodin's generous donation to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, who has presented the Luxembourg Museum with a collection of 200 engravings. Mr. Brangwyn's work is well known in Paris, where several of his pictures have had considerable success.

**Death of a Labour M.P.**  
The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Pointer, Labour member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. Mr. Pointer, who was thirty-nine years of age, had represented Attercliffe since 1909. He was apprenticed as an engineer's patternmaker at the age of fifteen, but later went to Raskin Hall, Oxford, to study. He had filled most of the offices in the United Patternmakers' Association, and for three years was a member of the Sheffield City Council.

**Edison's £1,000,000 Loss.**  
The entire main plant of the Thomas A. Edison Company at West Orange, New Jersey, has been virtually destroyed by fire. The net loss is approximately £1,000,000. The only building saved was the laboratory, containing valuable scientific machinery, which was under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Edison. It is believed that the fire started through an explosion in the inspection building. Mr. Edison, as he watched the fire, declared that he would begin reconstructing the plant next day.

**Chancellor's Narrow Escape.**  
Copenhagen, December 2. A private Berlin despatch says that the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, during a recent visit to the west front, had a very narrow escape. A British aeroplane had located the staff headquarters, where the Chancellor was staying with officers of high rank. Suddenly a violent shell fire opened upon the headquarters from a distant hidden hostile battery.

The Chancellor and most of the officers had just previously left for the front, after a long conversation in a room now entirely destroyed by British shells. Two men were killed on the very spot where the Chancellor and a general stood a few minutes before.—Central News.

**Przemysl Starving.**  
Venice, December 2. The Secolo publishes an interview with the Archbishop of Przemysl from Udine, through which place he passed on his way to Rome.

The Archbishop describes the situation at Przemysl as deplorable and desperate, and says the town cannot possibly hold out long against the superior Russian forces. Endless convoys of wounded are arriving, and the hospitals are crowded. The mortality among the garrison is enormous; stores and provisions are exhausted, and the soldiers and populace are suffering greatly from hunger.

The authorities, adds the Archbishop, have lost control of the town, and robbers are plundering everywhere.—Reuter.

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## CARBOLIC ACID TO FILL EUROPE'S SHORTAGE.

Largest American Buyer, Quickly Overcomes War's Handicap.

Sir,—An embargo was placed on shipments of carboic acid by the British Government the moment the war was declared, as it is used in the manufacture of high explosives. Carboic acid is not found to any extent in American coal tar, hence we are dependent on England and Germany for supplies. I am the largest user of carboic acid in this country, employing it to form the disc of my new disc phonograph; consequently I was placed in a most embarrassing position. By a little rapid mobilization I have constructed a works, which is now in operation, producing carboic acid synthetically of benzol, a supply of which America can produce any quantity.

THOMAS A. EDISON.  
West Orange, N. J.  
The above letter was recently cabled to the Public Ledger of Philadelphia as a formal confirmation of the report that Mr. Edison had overcome the shortage of importations of German and English carboic acid by installing a department for the manufacture of this commodity in his plant at West Orange, N. J. The fear which American textile manufacturers have shown regarding the shortage of acids and dyestuffs was further allayed by Mr. Harold Lambert Allen, author of an article, "Solving the Dyestuff Puzzle," which will appear soon in American Industries, the publication of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Allen asserts that America possesses the raw materials for the production of acids and dyestuffs in great abundance. By fostering the coal tar industry, supplemented by a high tariff on imported dyes and acids and a change in the patent laws, he thinks American industries using these products will become independent of Europe.

"The solution is all American dyes for American manufactured goods," he said. "We must establish a dye-manufacturing industry in the United States which will supply not only the demands of the domestic market, but which may compete successfully with other nations for the dye trade of the world."

In refuting the supposed supremacy of the Germans in this field, Mr. Allen said:—  
"The supremacy which Germany has so long enjoyed is not due to the ability of the Germans to produce better dyes than the rest of the world. Chemistry is a positive science, and atoms will not combine as the will of the chemist to make different products in different lands."

"In the United States we can produce dyes equal to the best of those made by Germans. Their industry has thriven because it has been built up under the wing of the German Government, and has waged a destructive warfare

## THE YARN MARKET.

Conditions Slightly Improved.

Messrs. Polishwells and Kowall, in their report dated January 15, state:—

"Our last report, per s.s. Nagoya, was dated 1st inst.

No new features developed during the past fortnight, the market remaining fairly steady in consequence of the firmer tone prevailing in Bombay. Sales, however, have not been on an extensive scale, being virtually confined to the daily requirements of the trade. On the whole, clearances have not been unsatisfactory.

Closing tone, quiet, with a weakening tendency.

Total sales, 5,000 bales. Unsold stocks, and undelivered, 80,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The extra str. Tsubima Maru from Bombay, and six, Saising from Calcutta have brought in 4,400 bales for Hongkong and 1,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipment from Hongkong to Shanghai, 500 bales.

Shanghai.—Very large transactions are reported, mainly in the local product and Japanese yarn, and it would seem that the Indian class has been definitely ousted from this market by the local and the Japanese mills.

Japanese Yarn.—The following sales have come under our notice, viz: 700 bales have been sold No. 10, 12, 16, and 20 at \$93, 98, 111, and 112 to 117.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal, sales 150 bales sold at \$17.50. No stock. Shanghai sales 500 bales (small) at \$23.00 to \$25.00 per picul. Quotation:—Bengal at \$18.00 to \$19.00; Chinese at \$20.00 to \$25.00.

against competition through low prices fixed by the combination which controls the dye-making and chemical industries of the fatherland."

Mr. Allen describes the success of German industries to the so-called "working clause" of their patent laws, which provides that a process may be patented, but not a product. If, therefore, a chemist discovers a new dye, the process can be patented, but the dye is the property of the industrial world. This results in stimulating research among chemists, and so does away, to a great extent, with the danger of monopoly. The law further provides that if the owner of a process fails to work this patent adequately for three years in Germany, the holder's rights can be withdrawn. The result of this is that it throws open to Germany all the world's patents which are not being worked in the fatherland.

According to Mr. Allen, great strides have been made by American dye manufacturers in the last five years, despite foreign competition, and it is his opinion that the future of the industry is exceedingly bright in this country.

## ONE CENT PER WORD

## FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Flats in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.  
Four roomed houses at Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Lee House Street.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak. Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Godowns, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.  
No. 19 Bellissima Terrace.  
"KIRKENDOE" furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak.  
No. 62 The Peak, (2 Cameron Villas) furnished.  
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.  
No. 7 "MOUNTAIN VIEW" Peak.  
No. 2 DES VCEUX VILLAS, 51 Peak (unfurnished).  
No. 25 SHELLEY STREET.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—ABERGELDIE, 136 Plantation Road, Peak. Furnished for about 8 months from middle February. Five Roomed House; tennis court; seven minutes' easy walk from upper Tram Station. For particulars apply to, A. S. SORNSSEN, Thorssen & Co., 9 Ice House Street.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—In Kowloon, furnished front room, with or without board. Tennis court, near Ferry. Apply—4, Victoria View.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality. Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$35.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—European house, No. 156, Praya East.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 3 "Lyceum Villas" Kowloon. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINION PROCURATION.

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, with use of Tennis Court. Ground Floor of No. 2 Bay View, corner of Mody and Chatham Roads, Kowloon. Apply to No. 1 BAY VIEW.

TO LET.—No. 5, CONDUIT ROAD.—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court. For further particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 10, Des Vceux Road, Hongkong, 12th January, 1914.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## FOR SALE.

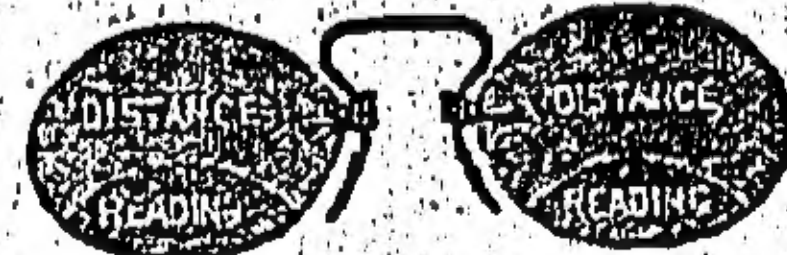
FOR SALE.—Billiard Table (by Roberts) with scoring boards, rules, cues, rests, cover, balls, pyramid, pool and billiard. Price \$750.—Apply Mess. Secretary, 74th Panjab Mess, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—20 Foot Teak Wood Boat fitted with 10 H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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## Internment Camp Plot.

The Hague, Dec 4.

An enquiry into the tortures which occurred yesterday at the internment camp at Zeist has been made by the Colonel-Commandant of the camp.

His enquiry reveals that the firing was ordered by Lieut. Mallinckrodt after the rebels had been warned four times not to pursue their endeavours to escape.

Another cause of dissatisfaction in the camp is that it is alleged that the Belgians, while willing to work, want one florin a day compensation, which is refused by the authorities. Five of the

wounded are in a critical condition.—Exchange.

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.

The *Amsteltele* learns from Zeist that all is quiet now in the internment camp, where a revolt took place. Three of the Belgian soldiers who were severely wounded by the Dutch troops died last night.—Reuter.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of daily dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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LADIES' & GENTS' OUTFITTING DEPTS.

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Ford 5 Seater Touring Car...Mex. \$1,500  
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Coffee Milk as served in France, but "made in England." Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions, and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.  
Now a splendid time to try it.  
NO EXTRA MILK NO EXTRA SUGAR  
NO TIME NO TROUBLE NO WASTE  
SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.  
If there is any difficulty in procuring



Please write to  
MILKMAID Depot, P.O.B. 351, Hongkong, giving name and address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a trial tin, enough for 3 cups, will be sent free.  
Sold at all Stores 45 cents per large tin.

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Telephone No. 696.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Major General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.B. ....	14.70	THE MONEY HUNT, by Kingston Forbes .....	1.75
BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL 1914 .....	9.50	SEEDS OF PINE, by Janey Canuck .....	1.75
MEMORIES OF THE KAISER'S COURT, by Anne Topham .....	4.00	THE WOMAN ALONE, by Marie Harrison .....	1.75
THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN GERMANY, by W. Harbutt Dawson .....	4.00	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell .....	1.75
FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Field Marshal von Moltke .....	4.00	THE BOOMERANG, by E. Katherine Bates .....	1.75
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison .....	3.50	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP .....	1.80
		BARTHOLOMEW'S WAR MAP .....	1.00
		LETT'S DIARIES 1915.	

## MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—in the powder modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

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## DEATHS.

WAWN.—Charles Ernest Wawn, at Pak Hin Hok (Canton) January 11th, 1915. Home papers please copy.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

## AMERICAN VERDICT ON THE WAR.

That Germany "has fallen" is the conclusion of a long and well-reasoned argument as to the rights and wrongs of the war by Mr. Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, which we published yesterday; fallen from her high estate as a civilised power and a factor in modern civilisation; fallen in the estimation of the American public and of that of the world at large. Mr. Church's article is in reply to "An Appeal to the Civilised World" by ninety-three of the most prominent men in Germany, who have been seeking to awaken America's sympathies. From the beginning of the war the Kaiser, relying on the enormous number of Germans who now rank as American citizens, has been busily occupied, through his various agents, in endeavouring to persuade the United States to see the war through the eyes of himself and his friends, and, failing with the business and political elements of the country, he sought to make his point by an appeal to philosophers and scholars. But these also will have none of him.

And what wonder? Facts make themselves heard above mere babble and sophistry. Cheap casuistry cannot hope to banish from the minds of sensible people the deliberate setting aside of treaties and the insolent invasion of Belgium, whose neutrality Germany was sworn to respect. Mr. Church disposes of the card-tower argument of these ninety-three mouthpieces of the Kaiser with one breath. If England wanted to go to war, why was she not prepared? he asks, in so many words. Germany was prepared; and yet Germany was a peaceable nation! Peaceable, with her children nourished on the doctrines of Treitschke and trained in the sweet and childlike creed that small nations have no right to exist; that the weak must go to the wall because they are weak! Mr. Church—and happily there are a few million people who think with him—has not common patience with the soft words of the ninety-three. In fact, he tells them, point-blank, that they and their country are condemned as regards the breaking of Belgium's neutrality, out of the mouth of the Imperial Chancellor himself. "We were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxembourg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good, as soon as our military goal has been reached." In face of these words of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, we do not quite understand how these ninety-three men of light and leading could have the impudence to deny that Germany was at fault concerning Belgium.

There is much, too, in the American reply as to the shooting of civilians in Belgium. "When the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fire from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex.... If these conditions should ever be reversed would not all of my ninety-three correspondents fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders?" There is more to the same effect, in Mr. Church's reply—all of it showing that he and those who think with him are not to be bamboozled with claptrap. We have spoken, times enough, about the Kaiser's misadventures; here, surely, was another of them. He organised an elaborate lying propaganda in the States—and the whole thing fell through. He made the very common mistake of thinking that America is composed of grafters, vote-buyers, trust-builders, cornerers of wheat and pro-German swashbucklers, forgetting that these things lie only on the surface and that the great heart of America is as sound as ever. America is not just New York and Chicago, any more than Britain is just London. The American owes the very existence of his independence to his loathing for tyranny; and as such is the last to whom people like the Prussians should appeal for sympathy.

## A Call to Action.

The women of Hongkong and Macao will surely appreciate to the full the kindly message of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen, in recognition of their work in providing garments for our soldiers at the front, which we published in our issue yesterday. There is one observation in the letter which needs to be emphasised; namely, "the demand for warm clothing for our troops at the front, and for their wives and children at home, is unlimited." That remark should spur the women of the Colony on to further work in the good cause. Just over a week ago it was announced that most of the working parties had now stopped. Why, we wonder? We should be loth to think that the patriotic display of the women of this Colony was a mere flash in the pan, but until some explanation of the cessation of work is forthcoming, that is the impression which will prevail with the public. It is therefore to be hoped that the remarks made on behalf of our good Queen, who herself is taking such an active part in work for the men who are fighting our battles, will have the effect of reviving the activities of the women of Hongkong, especially since it is set on record that the Guild of which Queen Mary is the head finds it impossible to supply all needs, and that every contribution will be welcome.

## An Object Lesson to Hongkong.

We have many times offered suggestions that life in Hongkong would be a little more endurable if occasional band concerts were held. When we had pushed this point for a very long while, we at last had the satisfaction of finding arrangements made for a band to play at North Point once a week; and for this concession we were duly grateful, though it did not convince us that one band night per week (with the band at a safe three-mile distance from the town) was all that the Colony needed in the way of amusement. We have been told that, even if steps were taken for having two or three regular band-nights or afternoons a week, no one would patronise them. The huge attendance yesterday afternoon at the performance of the Nilipao band would, however, seem to knock the bottom out of that suggestion. Practically all the Government officials and many of the leading business men of the Colony were present, and we have no hesitation in saying that the crowd in the Botanical Gardens was more thoroughly representative than any gathering we have ever seen in the Colony, short, perhaps, of the race meetings.

## Useless Public Spots.

There are many places in the City of Victoria and in Kowloon where a band could play, without its being exiled to North Point. The Botanical Gardens were laid out at an enormous expense—and if three Europeans in a week visit them (and these usually strangers) it is as much as ever. Queen's Statue Square has been called the Finest Site. But the finest site for what? The other day, when we passed it, coolie garments and sweat-cloths were vying on its rails. Certainly it should make a fine drying-ground, but this seems to constitute a somewhat expensive luxury, and it is not everybody whose artistic cravings are satisfied by an exhibition of the week's washing. One can't, perhaps, blame the inventive minds that devoted the railings to this purpose; it is the only time we ever saw the Finest Site being put to any manner of use. Blake Pier, too, was not erected for nothing—or as a camping ground for coolies who scratch and spit and remove their shoes, and otherwise make themselves generally agreeable. But Hongkong always puts in mind of the ultra-respectable retailer at Home who has a beautiful best parlour, on whose glories he has spent large sums—and which neither he nor his family ever enters. There is too much of this small grocery-line spirit in the Colony, and a band night once or twice a week in the Botanical Gardens and on the drying ground might help to banish it. Of course the upper aristocratic class stay away if so minded; the loss would be theirs.

## DAY BY DAY.

A MAN ISN'T NECESSARILY POLISHED BECAUSE HE CASTS REFLECTIONS.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 43; clear.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 35; clear.

## The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Nikko Maru at 9 a.m.  
English Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Arcadia at 11 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Chenan at 3 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nabia to-morrow at 9 a.m.

## Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 45 published.

## The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 93-16d.

## Gaoi for Embezzlement.

At the Police Court, this morning, an accountant on the Yau-mat ferry was sent to gaol for two months for embezzling the sum of \$4,180.

## Railway Quarters.

Tenders are being invited for the building of Class B Quarters at Hung Hom on behalf of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section).

## Stolen Lettuce.

Inspector McKay charged a Chinese, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing lettuce valued \$4. A sentence of one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks was passed.

## Rate Reminder.

It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that, under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, rates for the first quarter of 1915 are payable in advance on or before the 30th January, 1915.

## Remanded.

Three Indians, one a sergeant in the Royal Naval Yard and the others watchmen, were charged with stealing and receiving Admiralty stores to the value of \$380, from river boats out of commission. The case was remanded.

## Re-appointed.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint under Section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn to be Chairman of the Licensing Board for a further period of three years, with effect from the 2nd February, 1915.

## Company Warning.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Hongkong Brewery Company, Limited, the Wo On Steamship Company, Limited.

## New Motor Launch.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a motor launch for the Police Department, the launch to be of teakwood, 38 feet overall, by 8 feet moulded breadth, by 3 feet 8 inches moulded depth and to be equipped complete and ready for use with a 20/24 H.P. Ponté or other approved motor of equal power, anchor, chains, bell, whistle (or approved substitute therefor), regulation lights, awning, etc.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MAGNIFYING A GERMAN SUCCESS.

## The Raising of the New British Armies.

There is more than a grain of comfort in the reported success of German arms in one locality in the western theatre, but the one that will appeal to the average man in the street is that the authorities are not holding back unfavourable news from the public. Apart from that, the German report contains much food for genuine amusement. The naive statement that their forces stormed the heights of Vreguy in pouring rain seems to suggest that degrees of heroism may be adjudged by the climatic conditions under which military operations are carried out and that the wetter the day the greater the glory. Apart from that we learn from the Berlin communication that "This glorious deed was performed under the eyes of the Kaiser."

## The Magic Kaiser.

The amount of shouting that appears to have taken place over this unimportant success tends to prove that the Germans themselves have, week in and week out, very little real cause for rejoicing. The magic potency of the Kaiser's presence must hereafter not be under-rated. His presence on this occasion acted as a stimulant of the highest order and inspired his men to acts of heroism which resulted in the capture of "trench after trench"—the vagueness of that phrase can be well appreciated when it would aptly describe the capture of two such works. Anyhow, the Kaiser was present and some degree of victory was achieved in his presence. Unfortunately he is only human and it is to be regretted from a Teuton standpoint that the stock-in-trade of the erstwhile partnership did not include the ability to be in more than one place at a time.

## A Gross Lie.

Yesterday we said something here with regard to recruiting at Home, and as "just at present we are hearing a deal about the possibilities of conscription, it may not be out of place to touch further on this question. The impression apparently has gained ground in some quarters that the men at Home are shirking the first duty of citizenship. That, however, is very far from being true—it is, in fact, a gross libel on the bulk of our countrymen. We see from the latest mails to hand that the fresh appeal for men which was made last month has drawn an average of no fewer than 30,000 recruits a week, which is said to be about as many as the authorities can cope with. From the commencement of the war up to this time it was estimated that close on two million men had joined the colours, this number including what is known as Kitchener's Army, depot recruiting and the Territorial reserves.

## The Real Spirit.

Of course, it cannot be denied that it would have been better under a system of national training to have had all these men already efficient at any rate in the rudiments of soldiering, but in fairness to the nation's manhood it must be admitted that the figures quoted are more than merely satisfactory. The real spirit of the country is shown by the way bad news swells the recruiting. A set-back on the Continent has always been followed by more men coming forward, and we all know how the recruits came pouring in when the Germans made their little raid on Scarborough. Nothing could be more foolish than to combine praise of the British Army in the field, which we know to be perfectly justified, with hysterical condemnation of the civilian manhood at Home, of whom and its different classes, the forces in the field, in their several ranks, are perfectly typical. The spirit of the Britisher is just the same, whether he be uniformed or not. That is why we believe there will always be men ready to come forward when the need of their services is made plain.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Jan. 16, 1890.

## The Dollar.

January 16.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/2."

## The Late Dr. Stewart.

January 10.—"A public meeting is to be held at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon next, in the City Hall, to decide what steps shall be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Stewart, L.L.D., Colonial Secretary. Mr. A. K. Travers will receive any subscriptions."

## Deserted.

January 10.—"The corridor of the Hongkong Hotel was quite desolate this forenoon; the gentleman of the broker persuasion, who are usually fixtures there, were conspicuous by their absence, and even the worthy old law-breaker who makes a precarious living by retailing Manila lottery tickets was not out. There must be something radically wrong at this wholesale deserting of the popular resort, and hotel sharks are likely to suffer."

## The Peace of Europe.

January 13.—"King Humbert of Italy, replying to a deputation from the Italian Parliament, said that there was a time when it would have been impossible to guarantee the peace of Europe for a fortnight, whereas it is now assured, and the rapprochement of Germany and Russia is helping its maintenance."

## Victoria College Prize Distribution.

January 13.—"The great gloomy hall of the \$500,000 Victoria College was put to its first public use this morning, on the occasion of the annual prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, Sir G. W. Des Voeux. The seats in the lower part were filled by some eight hundred pupils, and, on the platform, were the Hon. Mr. S. Brown, Captain Deane, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Lanes, the Hon. Mr. A. P. MacEwen and H. E.'s aide de camp and secretary, while in the gallery were the Revs. Dr. Chalmers, J. B. Ost, Pastor Hartmann, Dr. Eitel, Messrs. E. Sharp, W. St. J. Hancock, J. Grant Smith, J. Piercy, several missionaries, and a number of ladies. Mr. G. H. B. Wright, M. A., the Head Master, read his report, which was followed by an excellent speech by the Governor."

## The Pope as Arbitrator in European Disputes.

January 14.—"The Spanish Roman Catholics intend, at the Conference of Jurisconsults at Madrid, to put forward the proposition that all disputes which may arise in Europe among the various Governments shall be submitted to the Pope for arbitration in the future."

## Legislative Council.

January 15.—"A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present His Excellency the Governor; the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. Lister; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor General; Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, Wong Shing, C. P. Chater, A. P. MacEwen, J. J. Keswick (Unofficial Members), and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Council. The following votes, recommended by His Excellency, were referred to the Finance Committee, on the motion of the Acting Colonial Secretary:—\$2,187 for the roads at Kowloon (re-vote); \$250, gratuity to Mr. Bruce Shepherd, for compiling an index of the streets, house numbers and lease-holds of the city."

## New Colonial Secretary.

January 16.—"Mr. Fleming, the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary, arrived here to-day by the s.s. Natal."

## Our Post Office Again.

January 16.—"Some time ago a parcel of jewellery, of small value, was sent to me through the Hongkong post, but failed to reach me; about a month ago I sent a letter containing a photo and some postage stamps, and on two other occasions, letters containing small amounts, all of which shared a similar fate. Now, as these let-

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Understanding that subsidiary coins up to a value of \$2 are legal tender in the colony, can you tell me why certain establishments are allowed to post notices to the effect that not more than \$1 will be accepted? Has the Government any control over such matters? Thanking you for any information you can give me.

Yours truly,

W. L. KUNG,  
24, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915.

[We should say the Government has control of such matters. Our correspondent would be well advised to lay the matter before the Colonial Treasurer.—Ed.]

ters were not registered, I have nothing to say beyond wishing to call the attention of the public to the fact that, if in haste or by carelessness, registration is neglected on trifles, loss is almost a certainty. Something is evidently rotten somewhere, as such a thing rarely happens in a well-ordered administration. I addressed a letter to the Postmaster General on the subject, and received, by return, a printed form, filled in apparently by a Chinaman and signed Acting Assistant Postmaster General informing me that enquiries had been made, etc., which I may remark, was not at all what I desired.

Yours etc.,

A. L.

1890.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Jan. 16, 1890.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—198 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$103 per share, buyers.  
China Traders Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$402 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$89 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$41 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co. Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
Indo-China S.N. Company—12 1/2 per cent. dis. buyers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$64 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$228 per share, sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$71 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$100 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem. sellers.  
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.  
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.  
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$64 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$104 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.  
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$46 per share, buyers.



## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Subscription List No. 15:

Staff of Taikeo Dock- yard, 3rd Sub. ...	\$481.00
Mr. Wm. Carstairs, ...	
2nd Sub. ...	10.00
Mr. E. G. McCombie ...	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Mr. R. H. McMillan ...	20.00
Anonymous ...	10.00
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones:	
Mr. J. H. Woodcock ...	10.00
Mr. W. L. Foster ...	10.00
Capt. H. D. Jones ...	15.00
Mrs. A. M. Jones ...	15.00
Mr. F. G. Becke ...	15.00
Mr. J. S. Murray ...	5.00
Collected by Mr. ...	
J. Arnold ...	5.00
Capt. R. A. Bras ...	2.00
Mr. I. Sopan ...	4.00
C. P. Archer ...	4.00
W. A. Valentine ...	5.00
G. Kew ...	5.00
J. B. Holloway ...	5.00
Capt. A. C. Smith ...	5.00
Mr. J. Wilson ...	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
(Swatow Contribu- tions per Mr. T. Carr Ramsey):	
Swatow Currency.	
Mr. W. G. Lye ...	\$20
J. M. Forbes ...	20
C. Hodgson ...	10
R. B. McLaughlan ...	10
S. Birker ...	10
A. Macgowan ...	10
G. D. Fitzpatrick ...	10
G. B. Fletcher ...	10
H. Marshall ...	10
H. C. Hobson ...	10
Mrs. W. G. Lye ...	10
Mr. Teo Yee Swo ...	10
T. C. Ramsey ...	5
J. E. E. Shure ...	5
J. A. Peurde ...	5
C. S. Holdsworth ...	5
A. L. Pollock ...	5
H. Walton ...	5
Mr. H. W. Hosking ...	5
Mr. C. H. Wood ...	5
Mr. F. K. ...	
Brownrigg ...	5
Mr. Tan Ching ...	
Yong ...	5
Miss Dawson ...	5
Mr. T. B. Boon Ek ...	5
Mr. Tan Yow Kiu ...	5
Mr. Lim Mark ...	5
Chuan ...	5
Mr. Hong Tok ...	5
Mong ...	5
Collected by E. P. ...	
Mission, Swatow:	
Miss Brandt ...	5
Dr. & Mrs. Whyte ...	20
Mr. A. W. Edmunds ...	5
Dr. & Mrs. Gibson ...	5
Mr. T. C. Gibson ...	5
W. & Mrs. Paton ...	10
Miss Paton ...	2
Mr. & Mrs. James ...	7
Rev. H. Wallace ...	10
Miss Stanley ...	12
Miss Balmer ...	10
Mr. W. B. Paton ...	10
Dr. Stewart ...	6
Stew Members of ...	
O. M. Outcomes Staff:	
Capt. Strangman ...	5
Mr. H. E. Macgowan ...	5
N. Ellis ...	5
T. J. Edwards ...	5
W. Howard ...	5
R. S. Samnelson ...	5
J. Power ...	3
G. Grasso ...	3
F. A. Rezzio ...	3
S. Oerni ...	2
H. Jabashi ...	2
S. Fujimoto ...	2
L. Galvan ...	3
N. Carlson ...	3
Donations:	
Mr. Mark Chuan ...	40
Mr. Goh Chio ...	30
Tan ...	10
Mr. Lim Tai Yan ...	10
Mr. Lam Kim ...	20
Chuan ...	20
Mr. Yeo Po Buan ...	20
	600.50
Less difference in exchange	50.89
	\$449.61
Hongkong Contributions:	
Collected by Mr. H. Murray	
Bain:	
Mr. W. A. Donald- son ...	15.00
Mr. J. H. Seth ...	15.00
Mr. H. Murray Bain ...	15.00
Mr. W. S. Butcock ...	5.00
Mr. W. T. Knapp ...	3.00
Mr. Lo Yuk Tong ...	100.00
Mr. Wong Lai Cho ...	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Mr. J. Grace ...	8.00
Ozorio ...	8.00
Mr. E. Seth ...	5.00

PHILIPPINE  
CONSTABULARY BAND.Magnificent Concert in the  
Public Gardens.

Hundreds of residents flocked to the Public Gardens last evening to hear the famous Philippine Constabulary Band, on the occasion of the concert given, by kind permission of the Governor General of the Philippines, to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and the general public. The seating accommodation provided was quite inadequate, and from every point of vantage people took up positions from which they could hear and see the talented body of musicians. It was a rich musical treat that was provided, and those who took occasion to be present were unanimous in the view that never had Hongkong heard band music so wonderfully played. Classical and "popular" music alike was handled in masterly fashion—the tone was purity itself, the expression perfect, while, as for time, the band played as one man. The whole performance was a wonderful illustration of what serious training can do for a musically-inclined people such as the Filipinos are. The members surpassed themselves as master instrumentalists and their work was a striking tribute to those who had laboured to bring the band to its present high state of excellence. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., was present, together with the Consul General for the United States, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, as also were many other officials and leading residents of the Colony. The programme was as follows:—

March, "Loyal Comrades," Black-  
enburg.

Overture, "Elverhoi," Kubla.

Suite, At the King's Court; Sousa.

(a) Her Ladyship, the Countess,  
(b) Her Grace, the Duchess.

(c) Her Majesty, the Queen.

Tumult Solo, "Inflammatus" from  
"Sabbat Master," Rossini.

Soloist, Leon Roberts.

Excerpts from "The Girl in the  
Taxi," Jean Gilbert.

Czardas, "The Ghost of the  
Warrior," Grossmann.

Fantasia, "Albion," Baetons.

At the conclusion of the per-  
formance, His Excellency the  
Governor addressed a few words  
of thanks to the members of the  
band. He said that on his own  
behalf and on behalf of the  
Colony in general he desired to  
thank them for the very fine con-  
cert they had given. "We all  
knew of your reputation," said  
His Excellency, "but few of us  
had had the privilege of hearing  
you play until this afternoon. We  
have now had that privilege and  
now we understand why your  
reputation is world-wide. I am  
tempted to put an embargo upon  
you and not allow you to leave  
this Colony (laughter)—but per-  
haps your Governor General  
would be angry with me if I made  
so free with my powers. I will  
therefore let you go in peace, and  
I am sure you carry with you the  
good wishes of the whole of this  
Colony. We hope you will have  
every success in the great Exhi-  
bition you are going to attend."

Mr. G. Harper ...	5.00
Mr. John McGregor ...	3.00
Foohow ...	
No. 6, Victoria View, Kowloon ...	20.00
Inspector Sims ...	3.00
	1,383.61
Already acknowl- edged, Lists 1/14 ...	188,980.83
	\$190,344.44
Monthly Subscriptions ...	2,417.97
Already acknowl- edged ...	19,878.79
	22,294.76
	\$212,639.20
Remitted to London on 22nd December, 1914, £17,000 at 1/9.5 16 ...	101,436.95
Balance in hand ...	\$21,202.25
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.	
N. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer,	

THE SOUTH WALES  
BORDERERS APPEAL.

At the time of going to press the total amount subscribed to the Telegraph Fund on behalf of the British soldiers wounded at Teingtau is \$1,102.45.

The list of donors who have subscribed since yesterday, together with the total, will appear in our Second Extra to-day.

## MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co. in their report dated January 15 state:—

Bongal Opium:—Market ruled quiet and only 2 chests of Patna Old were sold at \$9,200 per chest. Clearances during the past fortnight were reported of 8 chests of Patna Old. Unsold stock is estimated at about 978 chests, comprising about 84 chests of Patna New, 615 chests of Patna Old, 184 chests of Benares New, and 115 chests of Benares Old. Sold but uncollected stock—52 chests of Patna New, 24 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, and 39 chests of Benares Old, in all about 133 chests. Closing quotations (per Chest) are as under:—Patna New, \$9,325; Patna Old, \$9,200; Benares New, \$9,050; Benares Old, \$8,950.

Malwa Opium:—No sales are reported in the market. Clearances of about 57 chests. Unsold stock about 480 chests. Sold but uncollected stock about 205 chests. Closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa \$9,100 to \$9,500.

Cotton:—No business reported. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,500 packages. Reported closing quotations \$20 to \$26 (per picul).

Indian Yarn:—During the past fortnight market ruled firm, and prices show some advance. Importers are still holding out for better rates. Sales, in all about 3,850 bales, comprising about 2,550 bales of No. 10, 650 bales of No. 12, 150 bales of No. 16 and 500 bales of No. 20. The unsold stock is estimated at about 56,000 bales. Sold but uncollected stock is about 22,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 2,000 bales of No. 20, \$111/114 per bale.

Sundry Articles:—Market ruled steady, and where the importation is limited, prices show some advance. In imports sales are reported in anger at \$22 (per picul), kienis at \$25 to 28 (per picul), Mavaj at \$18 to 21 (per picul), borax at \$23 (per picul), agrioc at \$20 to 24 (per picul), putchuck at \$100 (per picul), goozel (Vollum) at \$5 to 6 (per picul), kadoo at \$10 (per picul), onicent \$2 (per basket), gum olibanum at \$12 to 13 (per picul), and peacock's feathers at \$40 to 48 (per 10,000). In exports purchasers are reported in crisis at \$11 to 11½ (per picul), broken cassia at \$9 (per picul), galangal at \$8½ (per picul), green beans at \$4½ to 4½ (per picul), zedoary at \$22 (per picul), turmeric at \$2½ (per picul), vermillion at \$15 to \$122 (per case), fire-crackers at \$7½ (per box), and sugarcandy at \$15½ (per picul).

Obtained Commissions.

William and Leslie Osborne, both Shanghai boys, sons of Mr. John Hall Osborne, an old China hand, have obtained commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the 9th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. Mr. James H. Osborne has also two other nephews serving their country at the moment.

## NOTICE.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will those Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—

"South China Morning Post"

"Hongkong Telegraph"

Geo. J. B. Sayer,  
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL.

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR  
FARMER HAMS & BACONCANNOT BE EXCELLED.  
READ THESE:

## THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerical and record breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

## THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

## NOTICES

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH  
ADMINISTRATION.

## WIRELESS SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties concerned that the Administration's new Wireless Telegraph Stations at Woosung and Canton will be open for general public correspondence with ships at sea and after the 1st of January, 1915.

Both stations are governed by the Rules of the International Radio-telegraphic Convention of 1912 and the Service Regulations appertaining thereto.

The rates applicable to wireless messages may be obtained on application to the Telegraph Office.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following information is supplied:—

CANTON	WOOSUNG
Chinese.	Chinese.
113° 20' E	121° 26' N
23° 10' N	31° 21' N
XNP	XSG
650 by day; 1,300 by night.	650 by day; 1,300 by night.
"Telefunken" singing quenched spark.	"Telefunken" singing quenched spark.
5 K. W. in the antenna.	5 K. W. in the antenna.
600, 1,200, 1,600, 2,100.	600, 1,200, 1,600, 2,100.
Day & Night.	Day & Night.
6 a.m. to 10 p.m.	6 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Fr. 0.30	Fr. 0.30
Fr. 5.00	Fr. 5.00

By Order,  
WONG TING-CHAN,  
Manager,  
Chinese Telegraph Adminis-  
tration, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

## GARDEN FETE

organized by the  
STUDENTS' UNION  
will be held  
in the Grounds of the University  
on  
SATURDAY, January 30th  
from 3-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patron-  
age of His Excellency the  
Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the  
PRINCE OF WALES'  
NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
THURSDAY,  
the 21st January, 1915, com-  
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales  
Rooms, Duddell Street,  
150 Rough and Smooth Tweed  
Suit Lengths.  
15 Tweed Overcoats.  
10 Fairs Leather Leggings.  
20 dozen Woollen Socks  
(Fancy).  
On view from Wednesday, the  
20th January, 1915.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG LAND  
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. on Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 at 1.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 26th January to Tues-  
day, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Direct-  
ors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE  
NOTICE.

Gentlemen desirous of offering themselves for service under the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914 should forthwith make application for acceptance in the above force.

The Special Police Reserve is established for the purpose of performing police duties in times of national emergency or local disorder. Except in such times, members of this force will NOT be required to perform any police duties. They will, however, be required on joining to become efficient in Musketry and in so much Infantry Drill as is necessary for the purposes of discipline, appearance when moving in public, and for the general credit of the Police Reserve.

Generally speaking, any member may resign on giving three months' notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Membership is open to all resident British Subjects, and it is expected that the Reserves will be divided into Companies representative of British, Portuguese, Indian and Chinese interests in the preservation of order.

Application forms may be obtained on and from Monday January 18th at the office of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, or from the Central Police Station.

O. Mc I. MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent of Police,  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

## NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA &  
FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
We have taken over the agency of the above Company in Hong-  
kong and are now prepared to  
grant policies of insurance at the  
most favourable rates.

THE CHINA COMMER-  
CIAL CO.  
3, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

MACKINTOSH  
& GILBERT  
Telephone No. 29.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.LAST FEW DAYS  
of

## SALE.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS.  
UNDERWEAR, SOCKS, DRESSING GOWNS,  
WAISTCOATS, MUFFLERS, HATS, GLOVES, CAPS.

Note the Address:—

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16  
(Next Door to Thos Cook & Son)

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

## ANNUAL SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' &amp; CHILDREN'S GOODS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers, Fancy Goods, Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS &amp; STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

SEE THAT  
YOU BUYEVERY RECORD  
HAS THIS MARK

IT MEANS

MORE MUSICAL TONE &amp; LONGER SERVICE.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE.

DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, 6 Des Vœux Rd.

TELEPHONE 1322.

## GILMOUR THOMPSON'S

Royal Blend  
Whisky

Fit for a Prince



PRICE PER CASE, 1 DOZEN QTS., DUTY PAID, .....\$21.00.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,  
Tel. No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONG-  
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA:  
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP  
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	18th Feb.	20th Jan.
TAIYUAN .....		21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 93

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd January.

The S.S. "Umita," tons 5,422, Capt. Bibb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent sale in accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 16th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. &amp; 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. &amp; 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE HINDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.50 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Katori Maru Capt. Kon	{THURS., 23th Jan. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	{TUES., 26th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	{SATUR., 16th Jan. at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon		Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	{SATUR., 16th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo		Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno	{TUE., 19th Jan.
NAGASAKI & Kobe			
S'hai and Kobe			
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama			
Kobe & Yokohama			

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	21st February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	6th May
Kiwayo	16,000 "	30th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th Jan. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinkiang	17th Jan. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	26th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kaichow," "Liachow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 16th Jan. 1915.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	SHAI & JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroen	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjililong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement.	Tons & Speed.	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	23rd March.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (\$ months) £120.

First Class to New York.....\$260. " " £296.10.

" " San Francisco \$45. " " £58.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

O. WURU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhay	25th Jan.	14th Feb. at 11 a.m.
St Albans		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most-Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 19th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 26th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 20th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

British Shipyard's Busy.  
Four British shipbuilding yards have concluded contracts with the Russian Government, with the approval of the British Government, for the building of twenty powerful submarines.

Progress in Shipping.

During the year ending on June 30 last the Committee of Lloyd's Register assigned classes to 713 new vessels of a total gross tonnage of 2,020,185. The latter is the highest figure for any one year in the history of the society. About 60 per cent. of the new tonnage was built for the British Empire. In the same period plans of 740 vessels, representing 1,650,000 tons, were passed by the committee. In the annual report, from which these figures are taken, reference is made to the increasing use of steam turbines and of internal combustion engines in merchant ships. There are now in service twenty-seven vessels holding the society's classification which are fitted with Diesel engines, and twenty others are in course of construction. Of vessels fitted with oil engines of other than the Diesel type there are thirty-six classed with Lloyd's Register, and several others are being built. The use of oil engines for small vessels is also extending. No fewer than seventy-two ships, aggregating 402,033 tons, intended to carry oil in bulk, were classed during the twelve months. Among vessels of this type built or building are two for the Russian Government and one for the Government of Australia, which are to be employed for supplying warships with fuel oil at sea. The year witnessed a remarkable increase in the use of wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling in the world's mercantile marine. There are now recorded in the Society's register book 2,750 vessels fitted with wireless telegraphic installations, as compared with 1,932 at a corresponding date last year; while the number fitted with submarine signalling apparatus has risen from 806 to 930.

Proving Houses for Chain Cables.

The total length of chain cable tested during the year at the Public Proving Houses in the United Kingdom, all of which are under the superintendence of Lloyd's, was 408,131 fathoms in addition to a large quantity of miscellaneous chains, samples, &c. The number of anchors tested was 9,284. In addition to the above Establishments, there were at the end of June, twenty Anchor and Chain Cable Testing Machines on the Continent of Europe, and twenty-three in the United States of America, recognised by the Committee for the testing of Anchors and Chain Cables to be supplied to vessels owned abroad which are classed, or intended to be classed, in Lloyd's Register Book. In those cases the necessary tests are required to be carried out in the presence of Surveyors to the Society.

Oil Steamer on Fire.

London, December 3.—The steamer Vedra, carrying oil from Texas (Gulf of Mexico) to Barrow, became disabled off Walney Island, Barrow, last night, and went ashore. Pumping was being carried out to lighten the ship when an explosion occurred. Immediately the entire ship was in flames. Lifeboats put out, but only two of a crew of 36 were brought ashore. They are badly burned, and are the second and fourth engineers, Frederick McLehane of Marlow-on-Thames, and James Dixon, of South Shields. This morning the fire was burning itself out. Continued explosions were heard, and crowds watched the flames from the promenade. The coxswain of the lifeboat, on returning from the wreck, stated that although they sailed round the burning vessel for some time, no response could be obtained to repeated calls, and it was concluded that the remaining 34 members of the crew had perished in the flames. The Vedra is a British steamer of 4,057 tons, owned by the Associated Oil Carriers (Limited), of London.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.

Findon Haddock, Kippers, &amp;c.

ALEXANDER &amp; CO.



## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Sun., 17th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.
SHAI Kobe & Yama	Fooksang	Thur., 21st Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	30th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VYVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glengyle	23rd Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215. Agents. [14]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD  
& ENGINEERING CO. OF  
HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,  
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

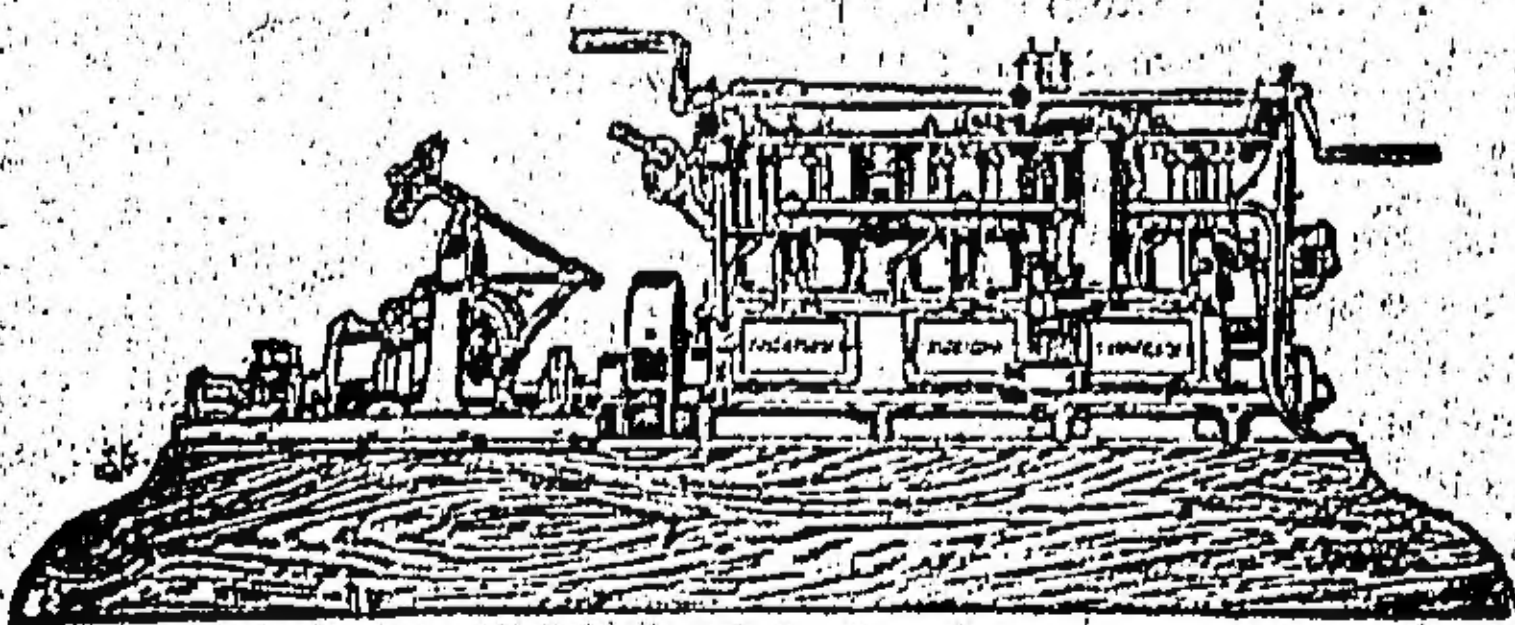
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—  
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B. H. P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager  
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,  
Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."  
TELEPHONE NO. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Arcadia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'ao, S'pore, via Pang, C'be, &c.	Naokin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	16, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Jan.
Via B.C. & S'hai via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports | Aldenham | G. L. Co. | 14, Feb.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	17, Jan.
Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Anping, Takao via S'pore & Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	20, Jan.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Ciotat	M. M.	26, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'lon &c.	Kathiswar	B. L.	29, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tillwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijobdas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s. MANOHURIA will be  
despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tues-  
day, January 19, for San Francisco, via  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,  
Yokohama and Honolulu.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s. NUBIA left Singapore  
for this Port on the 11th inst. at 11 a.m.,  
with the outward English Mail, and  
is due here on the 17th inst. at about  
daylight.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. UMITA sailed from Calcutta  
on the 8th inst., and may be expected here  
on or about the 29th inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Yo-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135, O. Hayakawa,  
10th inst.—Dairen, Coal—M. B.  
K.  
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. C. Cambrell,  
12th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B.  
& S.  
Hong Bee, Br. s.s. 2,036, Ozdon, 12th inst.  
—Singapore, 5th inst. General—  
China.  
Tamon Maru No. 6, Japanese s.s. 3,110, D.  
Ninir, 12th inst.—Quinn, 8th  
inst., Salt—Carroll.  
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, Robertson, 13th  
inst.—Moji, 7th inst. Coal—J. M.  
& Co.  
Tjikini, Aut. s.s. 2,881, Lap, 12th inst.—  
Amoy, 11th inst. Ballast—J.O.J.  
L.  
Dalg Maru, Jap. s.s. 867, S. Takunobito,  
13th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst.—  
Gen.—O. S. K.  
Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,928, Alselle, 13th inst.  
Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.  
Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,218, Forsyth, 13th inst.  
Hoikow, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.  
Manchuria, Am. s.s. 3,750, A. Dixon, 14th  
inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S.  
Co.  
Wabu, Br. s.s. 1,277, H. T. Howard, 14th  
inst.—Amoy, 12th inst. Ballast—  
B. & S.  
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,830, T. Hamada,  
14th inst.—Manila, 12th inst.—  
Gen.—O. S. K.  
Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 15th inst.—  
Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—D. L. &  
Co.

## TIDE TABLE.

11th Jan., to 17th Jan., 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	11.0	5.0
Tues.	11.1	5.1
Wed.	11.2	5.2
Thurs.	11.3	5.3
Fri.	11.4	5.4
Sat.	11.5	5.5
Sun.	11.6	5.6

m. morning. n. afternoon.

## TO SAIL.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.

"GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE  
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

New high power twin screw steamers, offering  
excellent accommodation.

s.s. "GLEN" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless tele-  
graphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified  
doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers; Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders; Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT LOW TIDES
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	7'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	7'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	7'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	7'
TAIKOO DOCK				
Cosmopolitan Dock	200'	100'	10'	7'
ABERDEEN				
Hong Kong Dock	200'	100'	10'	7'
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	7'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

## KITCHENER.

### A CHARACTER SKETCH.

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in "Collier's."

First, in studying Lord Kitchener, one has to get rid of the legendary Kitchener, and try to reconstruct the real man. The silent Sphinx; the emotionless machine; the harsh and heartless commander; all these picturesque phrases which have been applied to Lord Kitchener, sometimes by graphic friends and sometimes by virulent foes, are absolutely misleading.

Lord Kitchener doubtless, like all great men of action, can keep his own counsel; but the silent Sphinx when met at a dinner party is eager to talk, and talks admirably, with a certain directness and terseness as of a man of action, but not without imagination, and with great insight. When he is in the intimacy of his own room at night and with only a friend or two, he can talk the whole evening through; and nobody thinks of interrupting the stream of interesting reminiscence and shrewd comment.

#### The Humanity of the Man of Iron.

The emotionless machine has, as a matter of fact, plenty of emotion, though well under restraint; and the harsh and heartless commander is considerably more sympathetic than is commonly supposed. He speaks their language, understands their nature, sympathises with their wrongs, is indulgent to their weaknesses; and works incessantly for their spiritual and material elevation.

This man, who has fought such tremendous and historic battles and confronted great odds, is yet a man who prefers a deal to a struggle; and, though he can be so stern, has yet a diplomatic tact that gets him and his country out of difficult hours. The nature, doubtless, is complex, and stern determination and tenacity are part of it; but there is also the other side, which is much forgotten—especially by that class of writers who have to describe human character as rigidly symmetrical and unnaturally harmonious.

#### No Trouble to Reach Him.

That cold and penetrating eye of his makes it impossible to imagine anybody taking any liberties with Lord Kitchener; yet one of his greatest qualities, at once useful and charming, is his accessibility. Anybody who has anything to say to him can approach him; anybody who has anything to teach him will find a ready and grateful learner. This is one of the secrets of his extraordinary success and universal popularity in Egypt. Lord Cromer was a great Egyptian ruler, and his services are imperishable and gigantic; but Lord Kitchener was the stern, solitary, and inaccessible bureaucrat who worked innumerable hours every day at his desk, never learned the

Arabic language, and possibly never quite grasped the Arab nature. Lord Kitchener is the cad under the tree. The mayor or the citizens of the little Arab village can come to him, and the old soldier, and even the fellah, and they will find Lord Kitchener ready to listen and to talk to them in their own tongue, to enter with gusto into the pettiest details of their daily and squalid lives, and ready also to apply the remedy to such grievances or to supply such wants as commend themselves to his judgment. (As an illustration of his accessibility, let me repeat a delicious story which delighted all Egypt. An old peasant came out of the depths of the land all the way to Cairo to see the great Kitchener, with the complaint that his white mule had been stolen. The whole official machinery was interrupted for a while, and the old fellah went back with his white mule. You can fancy how that story was repeated in every fellah cabin in the land, and how the devotion to Kitchener and trust in his justice and in his sympathy went trumpet-tongued among these, downtrodden and neglected almost from the beginning of time.

He Jest at No-one's Expense. "He is always learning," said an intimate of his to me once. Unlike some men who begin by impressing everybody that they know everything, including the very business of the man who approaches them, Lord Kitchener sits quietly, listens carefully, asks questions, and thanks his visitor for all he has learned from him. A student Lord Kitchener began; a student he will remain to the end of his days.

There is yet another popular mistake about Lord Kitchener: that grimness which is undoubtedly there has been supposed to mean absence of all humour. His friends will tell you that the sense of humour is never absent; that instinctively and inevitably he sees the humorous side of everything—even in the most serious situations. It is that sense of humour that has carried him through; without it he would have found his career and his life impossible. With this sense of humour there is the love of a joke at a friend's easy expense. "But," said an intimate of his on this point, "I never heard him utter a joke that could leave a sting."

#### An Illuminating Bit of Biography.

What, then, is the real Kitchener; what lies at the root of his nature; what is the explanation of the extraordinary things he has done and is doing? I go back first to his father as a light thrown on his career. A retired officer, English by birth, a visitor to Ireland almost by accident, with but a comparatively small fortune, he suddenly sees an announcement of the sale of a large estate in the County of Kerry at the low price which followed the devastation of the famine of 1846.

He settles down on the estate; he at once sets to improving it, draining it, fencing it, doing all the things which are natural to a real farmer, but which were all neglected under the indolent and wasteful rule of that unfortunate class of old Irish landlords who wrecked themselves and so many

others. This soldier buys more land, improves it, sells it at an advantage; in short, he makes order out of chaos and makes money where his predecessors had lost their all. To some extent, but of course on a mighty scale, his son might be described as an improving landlord. He has the instinct of order, the instinct to improve, the irresistible impulse to make material changes for the benefit of those he governs. He is resourceful in work for the improvement of Egypt since he went there; he has drained the delta region and will add millions of acres to the cultivable land of Egypt. You should see the enthusiastic light in the eyes and hear the swell in the voice as he talks of seeing land open to the toil of man which, for centuries, had lain derelict in morass and under water.

#### The Young Soldier Who Learned Arabic.

I attribute something of the Lord Kitchener we know to the fact that, though English by blood, he spent the first years of his life in wandering over the hills and looking down on the sea-tossed shores of County Kerry. That fact which enabled him to settle the issue with Marchand, the French explorer, at Fashoda, suggests some of the lessons in the soft answer which Ireland can teach. You remember how, when it was possible that a collision between him and Marchand might mean a war between England and France, Lord Kitchener sent some fresh vegetables and champagne to the daring French explorer, who had gone through the hunger, thirst, and hardship of the desert for months. Marchand had to go from Fashoda all the same, but he went with no personal grievance.

If I look for the roots of Lord Kitchener's greatness, I trace them to intense ambition to succeed, to make the most of his opportunities—above all, to the incessant desire to work and fill every hour of his days with something done. He is sent as a youngster to Palestine; through peril to life, through great privation, through heart-breaking drudgery, he pursues his work until he has completed a map of all western Palestine to the amazement and delight of his employers. And he values this experience so largely because he learns Arabic, and, above all, he learns the Arabic character. One of the chroniclers of his career makes the apt observation that, while the baton of the marshal is in every French soldier's knapsack, Kitchener found his coronet in the Arab grammar. But how many soldiers or men of any class would have devoted the leisure hours of a fiercely active task like Kitchener's in Palestine to the study of one of the most difficult of languages?

Hard work, patience, and the utilisation of every second of time, the eagerness always to learn—these are the chief secrets of Lord Kitchener's enormous success in life. But the man who works himself is ineffective in great things unless he has the gift to choose the men who can work for him and with him. This choice of subordinates is one of Lord Kitchener's greatest powers. He nearly always has had the right man in the right place. And his men return his confidence because he gives them absolute confidence. He never thinks of asking a subordinate whether he has done the job he has given him; he takes that for granted, knowing his man; and he never worries his subordinates.

#### Mathematician, Soldier, Engineer, Accountant.

This is one of the reasons why, though he works so terrifically, he never is tired, never worried. He sits down at his desk at the War Office for about ten hours a day; but he sits there calmly, isn't ripping at bells and shouting down pipes; he does it all so quietly that it seems more pas-

sive; and the effect of this perfect tranquillity produces an extraordinary result on those who work with him. They also do their work easily, tranquilly, and without feeling it.

A great soldier certainly; but perhaps a greater organiser than anything else. This is his supreme quality, and for that quality there is necessary, above all things, a clear, penetrating brain. He doesn't form any visions—as Napoleon used to complain of some of his marshals. At school he was celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics, and especially for his phenomenal rapidity in dealing with figures, and it was not accident that so truly a scientific mind found its natural place in the engineers. A mathematician, an engineer, a man of science, a great accountant, these things he has been in all his enterprises. It was these qualities that enabled him to make that astounding railway which brought Cairo almost into touch with the Gihon, who, with his predecessor, the Mahdi, and with his tragically potentially, the hungry and all-devouring desert, had beaten back so many other attempts to reach and to beat him.

Of all the pictures I have seen of Kitchener's stirring career, the one I like best is that of him at Wady Halfa, when he had changed it into a miniature Crows. "Rarely impatient," writes one of his biographers of him at that station, "never unreasonable, he moved among his workshops and about the line, satisfying himself that all was proceeding with economy and despatch. The sympathy of common labour won him the affection of the subalterns. Nowhere in the Sudan was he better known than on the railroad. Nowhere was he so ardently believed in."

#### The Essentials of Personality.

Thus Kitchener made war; as a man of business and of science, bringing the railway into desert warfare and not merely men and guns; and doing it all at the cheapest cost, for he did not spend on this campaign all the money that had been voted to him.

But when I have said all these things about Kitchener, I feel that I have not yet brought home to the reader the marvellous power of the man; he still remains, partially at least, unexplained. What can I do in order to make you realise him, except to fall back on the familiar word, personality? It is a thing you can never explain about any man; the best indication you can have or give of it is to see the great personality in association with other men. Napoleon went down at twenty-six and after a reputation only as a street fighter—to take the command in Italy from out of the hands of soldiers that had grown grey on victorious battle fields; and they prepared for him a hot reception. But when the little man looked at them with those awful eyes of his, he tamed them as quickly as though he had been a lion tamer. And so with Kitchener.

#### The Smile Without Mirth.

I have reread a description I wrote of him many years ago. I find a little change in it now; here is what I said, premising that I had seen him as he heard the debate in the House of Commons of which he was the subject:

"I noticed that he smiled several times during the debate. Somehow or other the grim face never looked to me grimmer than when this smile passed across it. The large, strong, mouth, heavy, covered with the typical military and brush-like moustache; the strong, square jaw; the tremendously heavy brows; the strange, glittering eyes; and even the red-brick complexion—the complexion that told so many tales of hard rides for many hundreds of miles under blazing Egyptian sun, through wild and trackless Egyptian sands; all the features

## THE STORM OF VAILLY.

### A German Captain's Story.

A vivid battle picture is taken by Renter from the *Lokal-Anzeiger*. It is from the pen of Dr. Ludwig Munsinger, a captain in a German line regiment.

For six weeks, he writes, we had been talking and writing in our trenches. Vailly lay below, in the valley of the Aisne, a bare kilometre away, hidden from our view by the edge of the heights along which the British, entrenched themselves since the middle of September, had made the whole ridge into a veritable fortress.

One night in the middle of October they were withdrawn, presumably to West Flanders, and their places were taken by French troops.

Soon came word that we were to attack and take Vailly. Then came an order for the making of saps and storming positions as close to the enemy as possible. We grabbed day and night.

With eyes as big as plates, the Frenchmen watched our mole-like activity.

On October 29, about noon, they must have realised with horror that we had been getting something ready for them; for now a heavy hail of iron began to pour down upon them and continued for twenty hours.

With the dawn I conducted my company to the storming position. They went forward with a merry earnestness, first into the sap, and then on again. As they entered the sap many a silent handshake was exchanged.

The ground is uneven, and the first rush forward breaks the crossing of the companies.

of a strong, fierce, dominant nature were really brought out into greater relief by that strange smile. The smile, as it passed over the forehead, seemed to bring out into even greater prominence the bulging forehead—forehead that has what looks like cushions of flesh or bone just above the eyes. The smile gave an additional glitter to the eyes; it seemed to impart a more deadly curl to the heavy and moustached mouth. Through it all the face seemed strangely familiar to me. I could not make out why, but in the end it all at once struck me; it was the typical face of the Irish Resident Magistrate.

I have met Lord Kitchener since I wrote these lines, and I think they give, on the whole, a too harsh impression of his appearance. He has all the stern strength I have described in these lines; but when you meet him in private life, the expression softens, and he looks genial, talks freely, is candid in the expression of his view; in short, is the very reverse of that grim, silent Sphinx which he has been reputed to be.

#### The Quality of Greatness.

Lord Kitchener is the authentic Great Man, even though he be not the legendary creature that fanciful chroniclers have made him. You feel his greatness; it surrounds him wherever he goes as with something like an aureole. He is a tremendous driving force, and he does it all so tranquilly, so civilly, and with such little effort that his subordinates often don't see the thing in process of being; Kitchener orders, and lo! the thing is done. It is fortunate for our nation that the great office on which so much of our safety and repose depend in this solemn hour of struggle should have as its head a man who comes to it with the stamp of absolute fitness from the divine and unerring hand of Nature.

## THE IMMORTAL PAGES.

### French Soldier's Death in Singapore.

A few days ago a little French soldier from Brittany died in Singapore. He was too far gone when he was brought to the General Hospital here, and the skill of the doctors, the devoted and affectionate attention of the sisters could not save him. But all the time he remained there, however, he kept the hope of going to France: "I want to go; I want to join all my comrades," he said anxiously to a friend who came to visit him three days before his death.

Poor little Pivideo! He will never see his Brittany again, he will not fight and fall gloriously on the battlefield like so many of the colonial regiments, but by his sufferings bravely supported, he will have contributed his part to the renovation and redemption of France.

A "Rescue" from the Mousquet. From Brittany too was the French sailor of the Mousquet who passed the other day through Singapore on his way to Saigon; small, a blue-eyed and mild-looking young man, but determined and resolute like all those from his country.

".....I was shot through the leg in two places," said he, when asked to give his impressions, "and thrown back on the deck, unconscious, when suddenly I felt ignited fragments of tent falling over me; my clothes would have been soon on fire. Hardly I took them off and it was in that state I was picked up by the sailors of the Emden; and high time was it too, so much my wound had exhausted my forces, that I was already sinking! . . . The only thing I managed to save," added he smiling, "was my pipe. I thought I should keep something like a 'souvenir' if ever I went back to Nantes."

Go, and make the sacrifice of your life! The following is the exact and complete translation of a letter written by a young girl from Lorraine, a letter which has been "cited a l'ordre du jour," and read at the front before the troops:—

#### Moyen-Vie.....

My dear Edward, I have just heard the news of Charles and Lucien's death; Eugene is grievously wounded. As for Louis and Jean, they are also dead. Rose has disappeared. Mamma cries. She says you must be courageous, and wants you to go and avenge them.

I hope your chiefs will not refuse you that. Jean had received the cross of "la Legion d'honneur." You must win the same decoration.

They have taken everything from us. From eleven who went to the war, eight have already died. My dear little brother, do your duty, that is the only thing we ask of you.

God has given you your life; he has a right to take it back from you. "C'est maman qui l'a dit" (It is mamma who said it).

We kiss you with all our heart, although we would be so pleased to see you before you go. The Prussians are here. The son of the Jaudon has been killed. They have plundered everything. I came from Gerbeville which is completely destroyed, the cowards!

Go, my little brother, fais le sacrifice de ta vie (make the sacrifice of your life!) we are confident in seeing you again, for something like a presentiment tells us to be hopeful. We kiss you with all our heart. Adieu et au revoir! Si Dieu le permet! C'est pour nous et pour la France. Saluez votre frère et un grand-père en foi!

In the Trenches. M. Meunier Surcouf, member of Parliament for Morbihan, writes to a friend a very interesting letter, from which the following passages have been taken:

My dear Corfco, We are in the region of St. . . just in front of the "Boches." From time to time, there is a violent cannonade with or without result. Then hot shooting which kills only those at whom it does not aim. Then a complete silence.

The soldiers who live in the trenches and spend their time observing each other, get used to that sort of life. The days are long, and to make them shorter, we try to find some pastime. I give you an example, the veracity of which I can vouch for:

A horse passes between two trenches (German and French); two volleys are fired at him. It falls, and one Frenchman (that is in his nature) rushes out to go and take it. White flag of the Germans who scream: "Tabac! Tabac!" Our soldiers understand. The Germans will allow us to take the horse on condition we give them some tobacco. One of our soldiers reaches the place where the horse lies, takes it with him, leaving on the spot a big parcel of "saccharin." Scarcely has he come back to the trenches, than a "boche" goes out in his turn and takes his tobacco.

But five minutes after, by way of compensation, the firing begins more violently than usual.

Another anecdote. The silence in the valley becomes too oppressive. Everybody is sick and tired. One of our soldiers, with a sudden inspiration, takes the "kepi" of an officer lying in a corner of the trench. Immediately from the enemy's side, shots are fired, coming regularly, one after the other, as in our "champs de tir" at Gonedio.

The kepi is shot through. Then from our trench a shout is raised up, making the well-known movement of the flag indicating you have hit the target. You may well imagine the joy and shouts of laughter of our soldiers. That is the only way they can keep in good humour and health.

Another trick they have imagined so as not to let themselves be surprised. Besides the iron wires and the stakes, they have found what they call the warning bells. The process consists in putting, so far as possible from the trenches, "des boites de singe" (the "boites de singe" are empty tins of preserved meat); competitions take place to see which one will throw his the farthest.

In some trenches, you can find more than five hundred boxes, thrown away a long distance in front of us.

Naturally, at the first night-attack of the Germans, the boxes tinkle, and we jump to our guns.

But sometimes, on a dark night, a hare, in passing, rings the tin, which brings violent firing from the opposite sides, French and "Boches" being equally on their guard against any surprise.

Tell our people they may be proud of their "gars" (boys). They valiantly do their duty. We are lucky enough to have with us an "aumonier" from St. Zeno. Here is one who does more than his duty. He is simply admirable, like all the other priests, I must say.—*Singapore Press Press.*

Cold. Of late there has been extreme cold in Southern Siberia, and last week along the Trans-Siberian Line in the region of Irkutsk, the temperature dropped to the extraordinarily low level of 56.3 degrees below zero, Centigrade, i.e., 109.8 degrees Fahrenheit of frost, or 68.8 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.



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Cargo remaining on board January 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered January 19th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown January 19th, 1915 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Feb. 13th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

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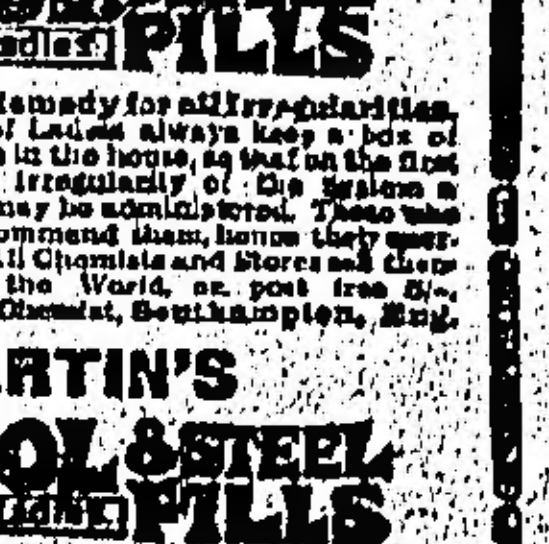
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## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, — Shin	" 21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 16
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	" 23
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each 50
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	\$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Moai	" 20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg, — Young Poi	" 26
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 24
" Saddle, —	" 27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg, — Chu Poi	" 20
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Young Tau Keuk	set 8
" Heart, — Young Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 12
" Liver, — Young Kon	lb. 27
Smoking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, — Shang Young Yau	" 27
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, — Chu Yau	" 22

## POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, — Ap	" 24
Doves, — Fan Kai	" 18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
" Geese, — Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Snipe, — Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, — Nai	" 45

## FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, — Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, — Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 18
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lay	" 15
Dog Fish, — Ti To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa, — Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, — To Pak	" 23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, — Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, — Tsai Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, — Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, — Shek Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach, — Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon, — Ma Yau	" 35
Shark, — Sha Yu	" 8
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Hei	" 24
Snapper, — Lay Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tai Sha Yu	" 32
Teach, — Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, — Cho Hoi Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kank Yu	" 64

## FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds, — Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples, (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kin	" 18
" (Chefoo), — Tin Chun Ping Kin	" 18
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 3
" (brides), — Macao, — San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lai	" 3

## 肉食

Carambola, — Yeung To	0	楊桃
Coconuts, — Ye Tso	each 12	椰子
Grapes, — Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30	金華
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	" 6	檸檬
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10	山檸檬
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30	荔枝乾
" Fresh,	" 30	荔枝
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 10	橙
" Sweet,	" 10	甜橙
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10	山梨
" (Canton), — Coo Koo, — Sha Li	" 10	沙梨
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	" 10	花生
Parasimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	" 8	紅梨
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each 8	大紅梨
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10	中紅梨
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	lb. 3	大蕉
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	" 15	紅梅
Pumelo, Siam, — Chiu Lo Yau	each 15	上梅
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" 15	上海梅
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb. 15	核桃
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" 15	青核桃
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1	合桃

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb. 1	丁蘭
" Cheuk	" 1	澳門
Beans, (French), — Macao, — Oh Moo Pin Tau	" 1	豆
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	" 1	豆
" Sprout, — Ah Ohi	" 8	豆苗
" Long, — Tau Kok	" 10	豆苗
Beet Root, — Hung Ohi Tau	each 8	紅菜
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	" 8	苦瓜
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8	青瓜
" Red, — Hung Ke	" 8	紅瓜
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsoi	" 10	白菜
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	" 14	菜
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun	lb. 8	金華
Carrots, — Kam Shun	" 12	金華
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12	唐芹
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Ohi	" 30	紅辣椒
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	" 12	紅辣椒
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	" 12	青辣椒
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10	茄瓜
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	" 10	青瓜
Garlic, — Sun Tau	each 2	蒜頭
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	" 8	蒜苗
" old, — Lo Keung	" 8	老蒜
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	" 15	力根
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	" 15	玉米
Lettuce, — Young Shang Tsoi	each 1	生菜
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb. 6	蓮子
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8	蓮子
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	" 35	菇
Musk Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12	山
Okra, —	" 12	山
Onions Bombay, — Young Chong Tau	" 8	洋蔥
" Green, — Shang Chong	" 8	洋蔥
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6	上生蔥
Paraley, — Kun Tsoi	lb. 8	芹
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb. 1	青豆
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	" 3	番薯
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	" 3	番薯
" Japan, — Yui Pun Shu Tsz	" 3	日本番薯
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tsz	" 8	花旗番薯
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsz	" 8	福州番薯
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	" 3	冬瓜
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsz	" 5	紅蘿蔔
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	" 12	大黃
Sage, — Tsz So	" 8	大黃
Shallots, — Kon Chung Tau	" 8	蔥
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	" 8	菠菜
Tomatoes, — Fan Ke	" 5	番茄
Taro, — Wu Tau	" 6	芋
Turnips Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	" 5	芋
" English, — Young Lo Pak	" 4	芋
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa	" 4	瓜
" (American), — Kam-san Chit Kwa	" 4	瓜
Water Cress, — Sai Young Tsoi	" 15	蔞菜
" Lily root, — Lin Ngau	" 8	蔞菜
" Yama, — Fa Shu	" 8	蔞菜
" English, — Young Kan Choi	" 8	蔞菜

## 海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	30
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.).	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	12
Granulated, per lb.	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	11
" No. 2 "	10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall, if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will offer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prosenka; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Louise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sent by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians retreating along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Leon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow; and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux to purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailuo. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that British, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 13.—Austrian Squadron occupies Herbstshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German sit wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy.

Sept. 15.—Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz, Servians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues. German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Bada Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Verdun.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Morris revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre. In France, Allies resume offensive.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Potoporo (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported; notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Poles, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombarded Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandoned left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Visula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Ocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out. Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers a the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Tenth Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advances guarded in Poland retreating. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Visula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Osnabrochowa and Oracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium; save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the British coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war in any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Italians register successes against Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Serbians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Bayers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vesl River. Announced that German cruiser Schernhorst, Goeben and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Narvik was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser Canal. Reported that Solomon's Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Modet arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Serbians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Serbians have taken altogether 80,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Modet. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Germany, Austria and Turkey, Turkey in violation of the

movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German off against Tripoli. Announced a Kaiser has completely recovered from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Oaxhaven, and novel engagement ensues; British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Ozar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Wladibay. Austrians occupy Bujangville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship, Formidable, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarkkemyah, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Battison Jardine, Kelghley. Cheongwaing Chop Manwak Gilman Bazaar, Penang. Fongtokeya, Darwin. Harman, Bombay. Kitchoon Chop Cheshwah Wingwaki, Kuala Lumpur. Kassim Kuchonghale, Sandakan.

Laisang, Kampar. Limquimhe Wanlay Haiphong St. Hilo. Manshang Yeeang Yux, Leyuk.

Mowchedag, Haiphong. Mya Julia Astor House, Macao. Tangkagppoh, Singapore. W. B. ELW23, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 14th, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chuenheung, Shanghai. Kienyue o/o Tongyuehang, Shanghai.

Kwongshing o/o Chunshing-shing, Shanghai. Namang Wohing Street, Nagasaki.

Tanishinuat, Kobe. Willington Tongweo, Kobe. W. B. ELW23, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 14th, 1915.



S-SELLERS      SA-SALES      B-BUYERS      N-NOMINAL

**SUNDAYS**

Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Dec. 19

Malwa, New .....	\$9.025 per p
Malwa, Old .....	9 125 "
Malwa, New .....	9 325 "



## NOTICES

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**£40,000,000.**  
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## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday 22nd January to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
The General Managers.  
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

NOTICE  
NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND,  
now merged in  
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

We have this day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co. and all communications in regard to the Agency shall now be addressed to us.

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.  
14, Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

## NOTICES

## AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.  
The latest improvements in  
Lasting Workmanship and Pain  
Operations. No charge for examination.  
Fees moderate. Diploma. Tokio.

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DOUBLE VALUE.

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IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

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## POST OFFICE.

## Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open or inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

From January 18th, 1915 the Pillar Box at the Junction of Queen's Road West and Western Street will be closed on week days at:-

9.10 a.m. 11.10 a.m.  
1.10 p.m. 3.10 p.m.  
Sunday and Holidays at:- 9.10 a.m.

War risks are not covered by postal regulations or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DONE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, OR LIEGE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Newspapers and Book Packets both ordinary and registered will now be accepted for Telegrams.

The Parcel mail is still in suspension.

The American Mail, ex Manchuria, arrived to-day, per Samaki Maru.

The Nubia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The Nankin, with the mail from London (via Siberia) of 16th Dec. is due to arrive here on Monday the 18th inst.

## MAILS DUE.

English, Nubia, 17th inst.

Siberian, Nankin, 18th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 16th 2 p.m.

Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang & Batavia.—Per TUKI, 16th inst. 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per CHENAN, 16th Jan. 4 p.m.

## TO-MORROW

Swatow.—Per HAIMUN, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.—Per TAMSU, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

Saigon.—Per ZAFIRO, 17th inst. 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per NUBIA, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 21st inst.]

## MONDAY, 18th Jan.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per ANHUI, 18th inst. 3 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, N. Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 19th Jan. 10 a.m.

Straits & Ceylon.—Per NANKIN, 19th Jan. 10 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.—Per HAIMUN, 19th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per HINSANG, 19th Jan. 11 a.m.

Saigon, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America & U. S. Canada via S. Francisco & U. S. Canada.—Per MANCHURIA, 19th Jan. noon.

[Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 22nd Jan.]

Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou via Takao and Asping.—Per BOSSU MARU, 19th Jan. 4 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,447, R. Sakada, 15th inst.—Nagasaki, 11th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,811, R. Okamoto, 15th inst.—Japan, 10th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kwongsoong, Br. s.s. 1,428, W. F. Richard, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kaiko Maru, Jap. s.s. 994, N. Tanaka, 15th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Sosho Maru, Jap. 119, K. Hattori, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen. B. & S.

## DEPARTED.

## January 15.

Kuikui for Kwang Chou Wan  
Metsura Maru for Bangkok via Swatow  
Kiukiang for Shanghai via Swatow  
Haitan for Fuzhou via Swatow  
Chouan Maru for Haiphong  
Arcadia for Saigon  
Ryusho Maru for Dairen  
Kaiko Maru for Canton  
Anhui for Canton  
Sosho Maru for Canton  
Kiku Maru for Hongay

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

## January 15.

Kwongsoong for Canton  
Tamsu Maru for Macao  
Nikko Maru for Malacca via Manila  
Toyo Maru for Dairen  
Chouan Maru for Sourabaya  
Ningpo for Shanghai via Ningpo  
Sanuki Maru for Calcutta via Singapore

## January 16.

Kuelchow for Haiphong via Pakhoi  
Salahdjil for Batik Pappan.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nikko Maru from Nagasaki for Hongkong—Messrs Joseph Bertrand, Oran Lee, Lee Guey.  
Per s.s. Kwangsoong from Shanghai—Miss Cammochie.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Nikko Maru for Australia etc.—Mr W. O. Lamb, Mrs K. Lamb, Mrs Hamlin, Messrs E. Anau, G. Konoike, N. Tada, Miss Laura Hulson, J. Alvarez, E. H. Bunting, K. Yamashita, M. Tsuchiya, E. H. Daubleday, K. Koike, Kitahama, Miss Ramsey, O. H. Hodgman, Y. Nishita, Miss A. Smith, Dr & Mrs Oliver, O. Haw Chun, Lee Chou, Miss Sun Say Hook, An Yang Fung Yu, Jew Lye and Master See Chong.

Shanghai & North China.—Per KWONG-SANG, 19th inst. 4 p.m.

Haiphong.—Per TAKSANG, 19th Jan. 4 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 20th Jan.

Swatow.—Per HAIMUN, 20th Jan. noon.

Straits.—Per HOPSANG, 20th inst. 1 p.m.

A. Can. Canadian Mail. Japan, via Moji, Victoria, Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada.—Per INDO MARU, 20th inst. 2 p.m.

## THURSDAY 21st Jan.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia).—Per YINGCHOW, 21st Jan. 3 p.m.

## FRIDAY, 22nd Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.—Per HAIMUN, 22nd Jan. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Vladivostok & Japan via Kobe.—Per ORISSA, 22nd Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Seattle U. S. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia).—Per SHUDZU-OKA MARU, 22nd Jan. 4 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday 24th Jan.]

## SATURDAY, 23rd Jan.

Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail).—Per DUMBZA, 23rd Jan. 11 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 26th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.—Per HAIMUN, 26th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Jan. 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 28th Jan.

Straits, Ceylon, Marashee, U. S. Kingdom.—Per KATORI M., 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, \*ried or Stewed  
Vanden Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.35—Pressure has increased slightly over Japan and decreased slightly to moderately over the China Coast and Formosa.

The depression has passed into the Pacific; the anticyclone remains stationary with somewhat diminished intensity.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail on the China Coast and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamook)	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan)	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
15th Jan. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
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Wootock	7a						ww 6
Namur	6a						w 5
Hakodate	"	29.85					ww 1
Tokio	"	30.12					aw 1
Kochi	"	30.39					aw 1
Nagasaki	"	30.47					aw 1
Kagima	"	30.48					aw 1
Osaka	"	30.40					aw 1
Yokohama	"	30.39					aw 1
Shanghai	"	30.22					aw 1
Choofoo	"						aw 1
Whampoa	"						aw 1
Hankow	"						aw 1
Ichang	"						aw 1
Shanghai	"	30.72	23		naw	2 b	
Shanghai	"	30.63	29		naw	5 b	
Gutzlaff	"	30.57	43		n	10	
Sharp P.	"	30.43	46		naw	40	
Amoy	"	30.48	43		naw	20	
Swatow	"	30.45			n	4	
Taihu	"	30.36			n	4	
Taiwan	"	30.28			n	10	
P'lores	"	30.35			n	10	
Canton	"	30.50	37		n	30	
H'kong	"	30.41	45		n	20	
Gap Root	"	30.36			naw	20	
Macao	"	30.46	38		n	20	
Fukuh	"	30.04	37		n	30	
Fukuh	"	30.04	37		n	30	
Shanghai	"	30.37	49		n	40	
Shanghai	"	30.15	70		n	70	
O. St. J.	"	30.02	75		n	40	
Amoy	"	30.19	73		n	20	
Manila	"	30.07	72		n	00	
Cebu	"	30.07	72		n	20	
Manila	"	30.01	78		naw	10	
Bacolod	"	30.03	80		n	30	
Cebu	"						
Labuan	"						

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 15.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.41	30.41	30.37
Temperature	58	45	48
Humidity	69	70	67
Wind Direction	N	N	NNE
Force	1	3	3
Weather	c	od	c
Rain			
Wettest open air temperature on the day			47
Lowest			47
H.K. Observatory, 15th January.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

## MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.  
ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Arcadia Capt. S. Barham	noon 16th Jan.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	daylight 18th Jan.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	noon 19th Jan.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-KAMA	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 20th Feb.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediate necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,  
Hongkong, 13th Jan. 1915

E. A. Hewett,  
Superintendent.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

OPERATING  
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons  
KOREA 18000 tons  
CHINA 10200 tons  
PERSIA 8000 tons

MANCHURIA 27000 tons  
SIBERIA 18000 tons  
NILE 11000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

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